

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRA-SEKHARAYYA.—Where are the quarters referred to in the estimate to be constructed?

Mr. N. SARABHOJA.—In Jog itself.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRA-SEKHARAYYA.—From the answer to (c), it is seen that there is wide disparity in the outlay incurred on the examination for foundation. Why is it so?

Mr. N. SARABHOJA.—In some places the foundation was deep and hence there was extra cost. Wherever the rock foundation was within easy reach, the cost was less.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRA-SEKHARAYYA.—What is the width of the trial pits?

Mr. N. SARABHOJA.—They vary from 15 feet to 25 feet according to the depth and form a part of excavation for foundations.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRA-SEKHARAYYA.—What is the measurement of the foundation in Gilligundi?

Mr. N. SARABHOJA.—Notice.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRA-SEKHARAYYA.—What is the compensation that the Madras Government have been demanding now?

Mr. N. SARABHOJA.—I want notice of this question. Compensation for lands submerged has to be paid whether they lie in Mysore or Madras territory.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRA-SEKHARAYYA.—Is not the question of Hirebhaskara site pending from 1918?

Mr. N. SARABHOJA.—Yes.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRA-SEKHARAYYA.—Is the site of the contemplated dam in two places?

Mr. N. SARABHOJA.—Only in one place for the main reservoir.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRA-SEKHARAYYA.—As regards the proposed Aluminium Factory at Harihar, wherefrom will they get the ore?

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamanthrapravina N. Madhava Rau).—Some portion will come from Bombay side and the balance from the State itself.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRA-SEKHARAYYA.—Has it been decided to start that company?

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU.—It is not yet finally settled.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRA-SEKHARAYYA.—If the contemplated scheme does not materialise, will the Government take it up?

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU.—It would be a very expensive undertaking.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRA-SEKHARAYYA.—From the answer to (h), it is seen that you want to construct a greater project in 4 stages. What will be the total estimate for pipes?

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU.—It will be double the present estimate.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER.—For mere survey operations, about Rs. 4 lakhs expenditure has been incurred. Is it not too much?

Mr. N. SARABHOJA.—The amount spent is not only for surveys but also for clearing of sites, for constructing road and such other works.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER.—Is it not desirable to observe rigid economy in working this project?

Mr. N. SARABHOJA.—It is being borne in mind.

Mr. A. VENKATESAIYA.—With reference to answer (h), cannot the required pipes be obtained from the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at a reduced cost?

Mr. N. SARABHOJA.—It may be rather difficult for the Mysore Iron and Steel Works to undertake the supply.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA.—Was the work relating to the transmission line from Bhadravati to Jog done departmentally or was it got done on a contract basis?

Mr. N. SARABHOJA.—The information is not readily available. I want notice.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA.—Was the earth-work, etc., referred to in (c) got done departmentally?

Mr. N. SARABHOJA.—I shall look up the files and tell you if you give notice of this question.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS— BILLS—*concl'd.*

Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT LAW DEPARTMENT Mr. C. Subrahmanya Aiyar explained the general principles of the Bill as follows:—

The definition of "European British Subject" in Section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, is in some respects wider and in some respects narrower than the corresponding definition in the British India Code. In British India, prior to 1923 the definition was the same as obtains here now and in that year as a result of the recommendations of the Racial Distinctions Committee, an amending Act was passed known as the Criminal Law Amendment Act, XII of 1923. One of the amendments made by that Act was a change in the definition of the term "European British Subject" in the Criminal Procedure Code. In order to bring the law here into conformity with that in British India, it is proposed to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure by adopting the definition found in the British Indian Criminal Procedure Code as amended by Act XII of 1923.

Under Section 130 of the Code, a Mysore Magistrate can call out to disperse unlawful assemblies, only the Military Forces of His Highness the Maharaja. A unit of the Auxiliary Force (India) is located on the Kolar Gold Field. It is considered desirable that the Magistrate there should be enabled to call out that unit in a case of emergency until Mysore Troops arrive on the spot. For this purpose, Sections 130 and 131 of the Code of Criminal Procedure are proposed to be amended by placing the A. F. (I.) unit on the same footing as the Mysore Military Forces in respect of these sections.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRA-SEKHARAYYA asked whether, instead of calling in the aid of the Auxiliary Force (India), it would not be more desirable to station a unit of the Mysore Military Force on the Kolar Gold Field.

Mr. C. SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR replied that such an arrangement would be more costly.

Mr. ALFRED MIDDLETON enquired whether this amendment of the Code would not enable the Mysore authorities to make use of the other units of the Auxiliary Force in emergencies arising in other districts.

Mr. C. SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR replied that if the Government of

India empowered the local Government to use the force, it could be done.

The general principles of the bill were thereupon accepted.

REPRESENTATIONS—contd.

No. 5.—Cancellation of the special assessment on lands converted into non-agricultural purposes.

Messrs. B. L. BYANNA (Bangalore City Municipality) and B. M. MUNI-SWAMAPPA (Special Interests).

Mr. B. L. BYANNA explained that municipal boundaries were defined in all places where municipalities had been established and that in most cases the lands within the said limits belonged to the municipalities. They were not required to pay any special fine to Government in respect of lands converted for non-agricultural purposes. But when owners of private agricultural lands within the said limits desired to convert their lands into building sites, they had to pay not only conversion fine at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per acre in Bangalore City but also a special assessment year after year, in accordance with the recent orders. This double levy, he said, was unjust because the municipality was levying separate taxes on buildings as well as cesses on lights, water and conservancy. So far as Bangalore City was concerned, the citizens had to obtain licences from the municipality by submitting plans of the land in question and also bear the entire cost of laying out roads, conservancy lanes, water taps and lighting installations. According to rules, the Government were entitled only to 25 years' assessment in lieu of land assessment. Originally the conversion fine in Bangalore City had been fixed at Rs. 500 per acre, but latterly it had been enhanced to Rs. 2,000. He therefore prayed that conversion fine be reduced to Rs. 1,000 and that the special assessment be done away with.

Mr. D. VENKATARAMANAPPA complained that the conversion fine in Bangalore City had been fixed at a very high level of Rs. 2,000 per acre and that